

# THE RADICAL.

Bowling-Green, Oct. 19, 1844.



## Democratic Nominations.

For President,

**JAMES K. POLK,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,

**GEO. M. DALLAS,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

## Electoral Candidates.

- Dist. 1. JAMES S. GREEN, of Lewis Co
2. WM. A. HALL, of Howard,
3. W. P. HALL, of Buchanan,
4. WILLIAM SHIELDS, of Pettis,
5. WILLIAM C. JONES, of Newton
6. F. CANNON, of C. Girardeau,
7. WM. L. SUBLETTE, of St. Louis

Judge BOWLIN will address the citizens of this county, at the Court House, on next Saturday.

## To your Tents, Democrats!

Remember that the Grand Rally for POLK & DALLAS, comes off at Troy, on Thursday the 24th. We hear of many who design attending. It is proposed that those who design attending from this county, assembly at Prairieville, on the morning of the 24th, by 9 o'clock. Col. Benton is confidently expected to be there, besides many of the most popular public speakers in the West. St. Charles, Warren, and Montgomery, will all send delegations, from one to two hundred. Let Old Pike double the number.

**THE COON DELEGATION.**—The great agony is over; and the whiggies of Old Pike, after weeks of incessant and untiring exertion, succeeded in drumming up about thirty of the "faithful," to attend the great Coon Convention at Hannibal. The number would probably have been somewhat larger, but for the late news from Ohio, which reached here the day before that fixed upon for the delegation to take up their line of march—it struck dismay into their ranks wherever it penetrated; and it evidently served as a sufficient hint to the more knowing ones, to keep a little cool, and not burst their boilers in a race where the odds was so clearly against them. The dolorous countenances of the whigs about town as well as the entire absence of that spirit and enthusiasm among the delegates, which usually characterize similar party movements, particularly in times like the present, clearly indicated the fact, that they began to despair of electing old Hal this hitch. After the company were all mounted, we waited on the street for some length of time, expecting to hear a grand three times three, for "Harry of the West"—but it was no go;—one, one only faint who-ror for the great captain of the universal coon party, went up from that band of patriots, and that was prudently deferred, until the immense cavalcade had reached the outskirts of the town. But the cream of the whole affair is yet to come: A coon—a notable coon, about town—was expected to accompany the delegation, but when called upon on Thursday morning, his coonship very respectfully declined the honor—and on being urgently solicited by sundry of the delegation, to join them, he again begged to be excused, declaring his determination to henceforward withhold his countenance and support from his Ashland friend, on account of his vassilating course upon the Texas question—he had written four letters, setting forth his views upon that question, and still the people were in doubt. It is proper to state, that during his coonship's sojourn in our village, much of his time has been spent about the post office, where he has probably been favored with the perusal of newspapers and political speeches, wherein the double dealing of his ancient friend of the Slashers, was shown up in such a manner as to carry conviction to the mind of any sensible coon. In no other way can we account for this important renunciation.

**Whig Consistency.**—The whig papers throughout the Union, call loudly upon their forces to rally for Clay and Frelinghuysen in November. The coon party must be composed of very elastic materials, if they can give their support to a man who has come out so boldly for annexation, after they have denounced the measure and its advocates, in such bitter terms.

## OHIO ELECTION.

In the sixty-four counties heard from, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is 1,238 ahead of Bartly, (whig.) The returns received are chiefly through whig sources, and in any errors exist, the corrections will probably be favorable to the Democrats. Of the fifteen counties to be heard from, six are Whig and nine Democratic. If these counties vote in the same proportion as those heard from, Tod's election is certain. A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat says: The State Senate will stand 19 democrats to 17 whigs. It is hardly possible for either party to have over 2 majority in the House, and it is more than probable that parties in that branch of the Legislature will be a tie.

"Here is the soliloquy of a fellow" who has been striving for the last six months, to engrain into the minds of the people of this county, the belief that he is a Texas hero and patriot. The following is an example of the style in which he "blows his own trumpet." He is a very modest man, as his readers have doubtless long since learned. Hear him:—

"On the 12th of August, 1840, we fought in the battle of Plum creek, by the side of Felix Huston, then acting as major-general of the army of Texas! To the truth of this we defy any man to deny."

Well now we don't believe there is a man in Pike county, or anywhere else, who cares two straws whether the fellow fought at "Plum Creek" or, which is more probable, gave an example of tall walking on that occasion. He challenges any contradiction of the truth of this account of his "deeds of valor" on Plum Creek, and from this, we infer that he entertains doubts, as well he may, of successfully working himself up to that notch in the scale of "greatness" that would entitle him to the appellation of—"hero."

Messrs. O'Rear and Broadhead having withdrawn, the contest for Circuit Attorney is now between George W. Buckner, of this county, and John Scott, of Montgomery. The effort of the friends of Mr. Scott, to raise a party question in the contest, is certainly to be condemned. The candidates should be voted for upon other considerations, and we are glad to discover a disposition with both parties here, to concentrate upon Mr. Buckner, as he is a resident of this county. As to the charge of fraud, against the friends of Scott, by the friends of Broadhead, we have nothing to say, as it is a matter between those gentlemen.

We were shown a letter this morning, from Ralls county, written by a strong whig, in which it was stated that Buckner was evidently the favorite in that county.

Let our friends be firm, diligent, and watchful, until November. It is true, our opponents elected their entire county ticket in August—but this is easily accounted for. We had every thing to contend against. Divisions and disorganization in our own ranks, with a most thorough and perfect organization of our opponents. How, under such circumstances, could any party expect to succeed. But happily, do not enter the present canvass with divisions in our ranks; every Democrat will go for Polk and Dallas, and thus win back what we lost by divisions in our ranks, in August.

**ST. LOUIS MARKET.**—Oct. 16.—To-bacco at from \$2.65, to \$3.65, for Passed, and from \$2.00 to 1.55, for Refused. Hemp, steady and firm, at \$70 and 71.50 per ton. The prices of Flour range for country brands, from \$3.56 to \$3.62—a few lots sold at higher rates—one lot of 1,500 bbls. at \$3.78. Wheat—Prime, 65 to 78 cents—Medium qualities 55 and 60. Corn, 31 to 33. Oats, 18, and 20c. Bacon—sales are readily effected at 6 and 7c for lams, sides 4 1-2 and 4 3-4, shoulders 3 1-2. Lard 5 and 5 1-2 cents. Tallow 5 and 5 1-2. Butter for table use, 15 and 16c, in firkins, 8 and 12 1-2 cents.

In Maryland, the whigs have elected their candidate for governor, (Pratt) by about 500 majority.

Among all Mr. Clay's letters we see none wherein he promises to retire from the presidency after serving one term. To this the democratic candidate unequivocally pledges himself.

Rev. Mr. FIELING, President of St. Charles College, died on Monday last, 14th inst.

## [For the Radical.]

Mr. Editor: I understand that James O. Broadhead, of your town, has withdrawn from the field as a candidate for the office of Circuit Attorney for the 3rd. Judicial Circuit.—This result is to be regretted for many reasons which will suggest themselves to the mind of any man acquainted with the many honorable and virtuous traits in the character of Mr. Broadhead. As one of his friends, I cannot and will not stand by and see the infamous game played upon him which has been recently consummated, at least without raising my voice against it, and those who have been prominent actors in the drama. I wish to accuse no innocent man, and God forbid that I should charge any individual wrongfully in this matter. The evidence which first aroused a suspicion in my mind is circumstantial, yet nevertheless to the point.—Will gentlemen who figured as referees in this matter, deny that while pretending a perfect indifference to the issue between Messrs. Broadhead and Scott, save as to the strongest man, that secret and confidential letters were written to the point from which the third referee (who was to decide the issue) had been selected, poisoning the minds of those written to, as to the popularity of Mr. Broadhead in other parts of the Circuit—telling them to talk to their friends, and particularly to the very man who had been selected as the third referee.—That third referee he said to the honor of man, with a magnanimity worthy of such a man as Hunt, when he discovered the base game which they had attempted to play, withdrew in disgust from participating farther as a referee.

As a friend of James O. Broadhead, I dare them to deny it, and the proof shall be forth coming when and where they please. I have never studied that code of morals which teaches me to regard such conduct as either just or honorable, and for one, I shall put the seal of condemnation upon such proceedings when November rolls around. I shall be disappointed in my idea of true friendship if every friend of Broadhead's does not visit a withering rebuke upon those who have thus misbehaved, and rally to the polls for Buckner. It is true he is a young man, and has no beard upon his face—but yet he is a veteran, and a just, when compared with Scott. Broadhead I know is too high minded and honorable to complain, although unjustly dealt by, but his friends will not lack spirit to resent at the polls the injustice done him in a caucus.

## BEDFORD.

**THE PROSPECT IN NEW JERSEY.**—We see that our friends at a distance persist in setting down the State of New Jersey as doubtful. This is only, we suppose, from the fact that the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency is a "son of New Jersey," and was put on the ticket with the promise and expectation that he would carry the State for Henry Clay.

It is time that this impression should be corrected, and that we should tell the Democracy throughout the Union, that we shall cast our seven electoral votes for James K. Polk and George M. Dallas. We say this after the most deliberate examination of the whole ground, and the fullest information from the different sections of the State. The canvas is exceedingly animated. Our State is literally alive with Conventions and Meetings. The Whigs yield the ground with the most stubborn reluctance, and are making immense exertions and spending vast amounts of money, but Mr. Clay is a dead drag, and we have been steadily gaining on them ever since the Baltimore Convention.

We think our friends may depend upon us, and that we shall certainly carry the State both in October and November. We do not expect a very heavy majority, but we think we cannot be mistaken in the result. New Jersey cannot give her vote for Henry Clay, notwithstanding the fact that he is fallen into the embrace of Mr. Frelinghuysen.—N. J. Post.

**IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.**—On Sunday night, Capt. McDonough, of the City Watch, succeeded in making a very important arrest, in securing one of the principal and most extensive counterfeiters in the west. Capt. McDonough, assisted by the Mayor, had been watch-

ing this man for several weeks past, and had traced him from point to point until the proper hour of seizure. On Sunday night, after dark, he repaired to the room of JERRY S. COWDEN, a boarder at the Arcade Baths, and arrested him, and also a young man by the name of STINTZ, Cowden's room-mate. Upon searching Cowden, there was found on his person two one hundred dollar counterfeit bills—one upon the Bank of Louisiana, and one upon the Planters' Bank of Tennessee. In his table was found about \$10,000 in \$20 bills upon the Northern Bank of Kentucky. These bills are the best imitation of the original plate we have ever seen; in fact, the engraving is almost a perfect copy of the genuine plate. Cowden was in the act of filling up the President's signature, and had nearly finished, when he was surprised by Capt. McDonough. It was believed that Stintz was assisting him.

Yesterday, Capt. McDonough arrested a young man named KRON, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Stevens, on water street. They are all yet in the calaboose, and will probably undergo an examination to-day. The police, we believe, have got a clue to the whole matter, and will probably be able to bring up for trial all the persons concerned in carrying on this business, and we regret to say they are not so few as, for the reputation of our city, we could wish.

[St. Louis Republican.]

## From the Boston Post. Pro and Con; or Henry Clay vs. Henry Clay.

To follow Mr. Clay in all his windings is no very easy matter. His political track has no similitude among sensible objects, unless it be the railroad of Thaddeus Stevens, known as the Tape-Worm, which was represented as commencing in the woods and ending nowhere. Stevens, however, has the advantage of Mr. Clay: he did not cross his own track as Mr. Clay does, and herein the similitude fails.

Mr. Clay is, perhaps, one of the most sign I example of political degeneracy in existence. From a democrat he has sunk down to a modern whig—whose self-acknowledged type is the despised coon of the corn field! There was a time, even after his great apostasy, when he had the reputation of frankness and consistency. For his own honor, and for the credit of human nature, we could wish he had maintained that character. This, however, has been lost in the struggle for power. In order to show this clearly it is only necessary to refer to his numerous letters and speeches written and made within the last few months. On the tariff and the Texas questions particularly, his inconsistency and demagoguism appear lamentably conspicuous. For the special benefit of whig friends, in proof of our charge, we will call the "embodiment" to the stand; he shall be convicted on his own testimony. And first, of the Texas question.

In Mr. Clay's Raleigh letter dated April 17th, 1844, his whole object is to show that the annexation of Texas to the United States would be unwelcome, impolitic and dangerous. He denies that Texas is an independent nation de jure, regards her as still a part of Mexico, and suggests that foreign nations so regard her; and to show that he has no desire to incorporate her territory with that of the existing Union, he says:

"In the future progress of events it is probable that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North American possessions from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will be best for the happiness of all parties, that in that event they should be erected into a separate and independent republic. With the Canadian republic on the one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friend of both, between them, each could advance its own happiness by such constitution, laws and measures as were best adapted to its peculiar condition."

This is what Mr. Clay said in that letter. Without stopping to show how disastrous such a state of things would be to the best interests, happiness and well-being of the United States, we may say the extract is conclusive in proof of Mr. Clay's opposition to annexation. In fact, he closed this letter by saying—

"In conclusion, I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character; involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign powers; dangerous to the integrity of the Union; inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any expression of public opinion."

Such was Mr. Clay's opinion in April last. In July following, the "embodiment" writes another letter

in reply to one from an Alabama Whig. In this letter he informs his southern friend that—

"Personally, he could have no objection to the Annexation of Texas." In April he had all sorts of objections. In July, as an individual, he was in favor of it. In this same letter of July he says—

"It (the scheme of annexing Texas) was a bubble blown up by Mr. Tyler, in a most exceptional manner, for sinister purposes."

And yet Mr. Clay, in the same breath, wishes this bubble success. It was a mere bubble, got up for bad purposes, but "personally," precisely what he approved! This was pretty well, but still the great embodiment was in doubt whether he had gone far enough. In order, therefore, to make all sure, another case, made to order, was got up by Thos. M. Peters and John M. Jackson, to whom he replied on the 27th of July last. In this letter Mr. Clay says:

"I have no hesitation in saying that far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it," &c., &c.

And to this declaration he adds, as if anxious to cover the whole ground: "I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent or incorporated in the United States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. \* \* \* It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution."

This is what we should call a whirlwind gyration. The embodiment, in April, was decidedly hostile to annexation for reasons of "perpetual force," to use the language of abolition Clay-whig Slade, but on the 27th of July following, he desired it, and undertook to argue down the one great obstacle to its accomplishment! His friends must place him under keepers, apply the padlock, and see to it that he write no more letters.

On the tariff Mr. Clay has been equally tape-wormish. He has been constantly speaking and writing on this subject; plunging first one way and then another, to suit the views of his sectional correspondents. At first he was in favor of the principles of the compromise, and wrote so to his southern friends. In his letter to Mr. Meriwether of Georgia, dated Oct. 24, 1843, he said, for the purpose of showing his anti-tariff feelings at the south:

"I did not vote for the Tariff of 1816 and 1824."

To Gen. Bledsoe he wrote three months before this, viz: July 25th, 1843:

"I voted for the Tariff of 1816, 1824, and 1832."

To Mr. Meriwether he said he was "in favor of the principles of the Compromise." In his speeches at the south he proclaimed the same thing. The southern press re-echoed it. The compromise brought all duties down to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and this is the tariff Mr. Clay told the south he wanted.

But what said the "embodiment" in August, 1844! Here is what he said in a letter dated the 22d of the month, as read by John M. Clayton at Lancaster, Virginia:

"The circumstances which lead to or attended the enactment of the compromise, may be curious and interesting as matters of history; but in respect to the policy of protection, the great practical absorbing question is, shall the tariff of 1842 be preserved or repealed? the question is to be solved in November next. I have repeatedly expressed my opinion unequivocally in favor of it."

Here is consistency for you! In 1843 Mr. Clay was doud set for the compromise; in 1844 he is unequivocally in favor of the tariff of 1842—a tariff more prohibitory than any we ever had, in many important respects, and as unlike the compromise act as any two measures could possibly be. Such downright inconsistency would be amusing were it not for its wickedness. It exhibits human nature in an aspect at once disgusting and revolting, and would annihilate any but the worshipped idol of a foreworn party.

We might show up the "embodiment" in other respects equally humiliating, but enough. What of his prospects he does ruin himself, his friend Cassius M. Clay and others will ruin for him.

**United States Treasury.**—By the weekly statement from the Treasury, under date of September 23d, it appears that the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft on that day was \$12,769,422; and the amount of drafts heretofore drawn and not yet paid, but subject to payment, \$1,109,182; making the whole actual deposit \$13,878,604; which is deposited in sundry banks. The reports states that there is in the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, \$86,461 92. This

statement shows the Treasury to be in a better condition than it has been for years past, notwithstanding the Locofoco outcry, that the tariff of 1842 was so high that it would prevent the importation of goods, and consequently a sufficient revenue could not be raised. These \$13,000,000 are distributed into a large number of State Banks, these monsters of fraud, corruption and speculation which the Locofoco presses and orators have so often represented them to be, and it would be an interesting piece of intelligence to know how much of it goes into the business of the country, and how much of it is used for the private advantages and profits of favorite politicians.—[Missouri Republican.]

**PORK BUSINESS IN ST. LOUIS.**—This branch of trade, so important to the west, and so long neglected in this city, we are glad to see is about being established here on a permanent basis.

There are now being opened in the and vicinity, three extensive packing houses, with slaughtering establishments attached to each, capable of killing from 1500 to 2000 head of hogs, or 300 head of cattle per day. These houses are Mr. Wm. HILLYER's, situated in the southern part of the city—the Messrs. SICKERSON's, on Broadway, and Mr. WASHINGTON, on the opposite side of the river, in Illinois-town. The proprietors of these several houses, are men in every way qualified for the business they have engaged in, and it would not be placing too high an estimate on them to say, that these establishments are capable of cutting and curing in the most approved manner, 60,000 head of hogs, and from 10 to 20,000 head of cattle, in the usual season for cutting and curing meat. They are also prepared to smoke from 700,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of meat per month, on the most accommodating and advantageous terms.

It is, or should be, gratifying to the farmers of the surrounding country, to know, that at these establishments a market for the above amount of pork may be had, at prices enough higher than packers can pay at any point above this, or out of St. Louis, and sufficient to warrant farmers and drovers to drive to this market either for sale, or for packing on their own account. We scarcely think it necessary to allude to, or to point out the numerous advantages to be derived by the farmer and drover in this market, over all others, and only allude to a few, to satisfy such of them as have never made the experiment.

To the drover, we say, if you pack on your own account, you will make a gain of from eight to ten per cent. In sales of offal, embracing heads, feet, ribs, tenderloins, sausage meat, &c. To this, add the advantage of having your meat packed in a market where sales of all kinds can be readily effected, at higher rates than can be had out of the city, for the reason that the purchaser has a better opportunity of knowing what he buys, and can save from twelve and a half to twenty-five cents on the barrel in shipping, and with the certainty that he can do so at any season of the year that he may desire it. And should the owner desire to seek a market abroad, he can readily avail himself of such facilities, though merchants in this city, as will enable him to ship to any market in or out of the country.

To the farmer we would say, in addition to the difference in price which packers can always afford to pay from the advantages already named, you have the advantage of a large market, from which to make your selection of such goods as your wants and necessities require, and which will always warrant you a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases.

Having thus briefly alluded to this subject, intending in future to give a more detailed view of it, we confidently express the hope, that not only capitalists from abroad, but farmers and drovers will hereafter satisfy themselves fully of this market, its capabilities and advantages, before making sales or contracting to have their packing done elsewhere.

We learn by the Jefferson City Inquirer, that some of the convicts confined in the penitentiary attempted to make their escape, on the 9th inst., by breaking through the walls. A convict by the name of Morgan succeeded in making an opening, through which he put his head, but upon being discovered by the guard stationed on the outside of the prison, he immediately went to the overseer and divulged the whole plan. The others engaged in the affair were to have made a break for the breach when the bell rang for supper. This opportunity to make an opening in the wall from the inside, was from a large pile of staves lying close to the wall, and Morgan complaining of sickness and unable to work, appropriated his leisure time to punching.